

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

Port Arthur Forts Taken Yesterday.

AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING

Mikado's Soldiers Take Russian Positions on Either Side of Suizheyang. Lieutenant General Stoessel Reports Victory in Attacks Made Sept. 16.

Shanghai, Sept. 21.—A general attack is being made on Port Arthur, in which the Japanese fleet is co-operating. The Japanese have captured two important forts on either side of Suizheyang, north of Port Arthur.

This is the attack for which the Japanese have been preparing for the past nineteen days, with slight hope of success. As forecasted in these dispatches, the Japanese attack on Port Arthur is directed against the northeast front. The main object is to capture the fortifications on Kikwan mountain, Riblung mountain and the intermediate forts.

The foregoing comes from a Russian of standing whose previous information has been correct. He adds that the attack at the end of August, which was represented as two separate assaults, really constituted a ten days' battle, the fighting being the heaviest during the first three days and the last four days of that period. Although the Japanese retired Aug. 31 along the greater part of their line, they remained in four supplementary forts on the northeast front, which they had captured from the Russians. These include two forts fifty yards from Riblung mountain and two others at a somewhat greater distance.

Since Aug. 31 the Japanese have bombarded very slightly, while the Russians have been throwing approximately 1,000 shells daily, chiefly against the four Japanese positions mentioned. Small sorties, as referred to by the Novik Kral of Port Arthur, in the efforts to recapture the positions have been of almost nightly occurrence and have been uniformly unsuccessful.

The Japanese have been taught wholesome respect for the resisting power of the fortress, according to every Japanese who has recently arrived here from Port Dalny. If they succeed in capturing Riblung mountain or other forts they will realize that this will be only one step, although an important one, toward the capture of Port Arthur. The Russians, who have been observing the new tactics of the Japanese, did not expect another attack before the first week in October. The Japanese are endeavoring to proceed slowly, but surely.

During the fighting in August the attempt to capture Kikwan mountain cost the Japanese an entire regiment. This statement has been absolutely confirmed and indicates the monumental proportions of the task which the Japanese have set themselves in attempting to capture the fortress, which is composed of many forts equally strong.

REPORTS A VICTORY.

Stoessel Says Japs Were Repulsed in Two Attacks Sept. 16.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, reports by telegraph that on the night of Sept. 16 the garrison repulsed two attacks on the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The text of General Stoessel's dispatch is as follows:

"The enemy continues daily to bombard the forts and batteries inside the forts, but still without showing any great activity. The wounded are recovering and eagerly resume their places in the ranks. They are heroes. The troops are in excellent spirits."

"At about 3 this morning (Sept. 16) at least one Japanese battalion attacked the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The garrison of the redoubt repulsed the attack, but the enemy received reinforcements and renewed the attack after half an hour. The garrison again repulsed them with rifles and machine guns, supported by artillery. The Japanese sustained great losses and did not again attempt to take the offensive."

"Sublieutenant Philippoff chiefly distinguished himself, showing the greatest bravery."

Rich Spoils For Japanese.
Tokyo, Sept. 21.—Field Marshal Oyama, commanding the Japanese forces in Manchuria, telegraphed as follows: "An investigation of the trophies captured by us, made since our last report, shows the number of Russian buildings occupied by us in the neighborhood of Liaoyang station to be 353 houses and 214 warehouses, covering an area of 58,000 square yards. We also seized 79,344 bushels of barley, rice, wheat and millet, 1,300 cases of kerosene, 1,800 cases of sugar, 108 tons of coal and much cord wood. The amount of coal captured by General Kuroki will be reported later."

The Steamship Rate War.
London, Sept. 21.—The first break in the steamship rate war occurred when the North German Lloyd raised its steamer rate to New York to \$15.

The Weather.
Showers and cooler; fresh to brisk northwest to north winds.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Society Holds Its Annual Reunion in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland held its thirty-second annual reunion here. There was a large attendance, and many of those who were active in this army under their favorite leader, "Pap" Thomas, took part in the interesting proceedings. Letters from President Roosevelt and Judge Alton B. Parker were read. The president said in part:

Permit me, through you, to extend my hearty good wishes to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at its reunion in Indianapolis. I only wish it were in my power to be present.

The record of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is indeed noteworthy. Three of its members were presidents of the United States—Grant, Garfield and Harrison. Four commanded the army after the civil war—Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Schofield. Two reached the supreme court—Matthews and Harlan. You have had many members in the cabinet, in the senate and in the house of representatives, one of them, General Keifer, becoming speaker of the house. For this exceptional record you are entitled to the respect and admiration of your countrymen, but, after all, the great claim, the undying claim, that you have upon all the people of this nation rests upon the fact that all of you, from the major general to the private, did your full part in that great brotherhood of men who formed the Union army from 1861 to 1865, and who during those four years rendered not only to our people, but to all mankind, the greatest service which it was given to any men of the nineteenth century to render.

The men who served in the great civil war left to their children and their children's children, the remotest generation not merely a reunited country, not merely the sense of belonging to a nation which has before it a future so vast that even its most loyal sons can hardly venture to anticipate it, but you left to them also the memory of the way in which that formidable army of fighting men when once the war was ended turned forthwith to the pursuits of peace and showed themselves good citizens at home just as they had shown themselves good soldiers at the front.

Judge Parker's letter read as follows:

I very much regret that it is impossible for me to attend the thirty-second annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Will you be kind enough to convey to the society assurances of my regret and very grateful appreciation?

Rabies in New York Town.

Baltimore, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Several dogs have been shot, a boy is undergoing the Pasteur treatment and a cow and a horse are under quarantine at a farm in the town of Charlton as a result of the discovering of a well developed case of rabies by Secretary Kelly of the state board of health. A dog owned by Adam Teeling, a farmer in that town, which developed symptoms of rabies, bit Teeling's son, a number of dogs and nipped a cow and horse before he was captured. When the case was brought to the attention of the state board of health Secretary Kelly made an examination and decided that it was a true case of rabies.

The Legion of Honor Trouble.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Henry A. Wyman, who was appointed receiver of the American Legion of Honor last month, has issued a circular of information to certificate holders explaining the financial situation of the order. The circular says that the order at one time had about 50,000 members, but those who made the last payment and are therefore likely to be deemed in good standing numbered only about 3,500. The face value of their certificates is about \$5,500,000.

Big Connecticut Tobacco Crop.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Connecticut tobacco crop this year is believed to be the largest and best ever grown in the state. The season has been particularly successful because there have been no severe storms to damage or insect to destroy the plants. It is believed that 30 cents a pound will be the prevailing price. This will bring a larger profit than did 35 cents last year, when sweat subjected the leaf to wholesale waste.

Well Known Hunter Drowned.

Bad Axe, Mich., Sept. 21.—W. Hudson Matthews, well known to the hunters of Michigan as Billy Matthews, was drowned in Saginaw bay while out with a boat near his bungalow, situated between Sebawaing and Bayport. He had lived here for several years, coming first on account of the hunting. He was one of the best wing shots in Canada and was well known among Detroit bird hunters. His body has not yet been found.

Gift For Syracuse University.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Chancellor James A. Day of Syracuse university announced the gift from Lyman C. Smith of this city of an additional building for the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science. The gift enlarges the scope of the college by adding a model factory building three stories high, 250 by 50 feet, for mining, engineering and a mechanical laboratory.

Old Resident of Palmyra Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Eliza Sampson, an aunt of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, died at her home in East Main street, Palmyra, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Sampson had resided in Palmyra all of her life.

Ohio Campaign to Open Oct. 1.

Columbus, O., Sept. 21.—It was officially announced that the Democratic campaign in Ohio would open at Lima Oct. 1. An effort is being made to have W. J. Bryan as the principal speaker on that occasion.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

New York State Convention In Session at Saratoga.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S SPEECH.

Temporary Chairman Appeals to Delegates to Do Nothing Which Would Imperil National Ticket—Denounces Republican Administration.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The first day's session of the Democratic state convention was called to order by Cord Meyer.

When Chairman Cord Meyer of the New York state committee called the convention to order he received a welcome from the audience and at once presented the name of William B. Hornblower of New York as temporary chairman. Mr. Hornblower's name evoked applause, which increased to great volume when he was conducted to the platform. Chairman Meyer designated as the committee to conduct Mr. Hornblower to the chair Charles F. Murphy of New York, Senator McCarran, Samuel A. Beardsley of Onondaga and Congressman F. Burton Harrison of New York. Mr. Murphy did not leave his seat, however, and Mr. Hornblower came to the platform with Senator McCarran at his left, Representative Harrison a little behind him and at his right, Mr. Beardsley in the rear. Mr. Hornblower shook hands with Mr. Meyer and after the routine business of confirming the temporary secretaries as selected by the state committee began his speech.

Hornblower's Speech.

Temporary Chairman William B. Hornblower began his address by appealing to the delegates to act wisely and judiciously and do nothing which should in anywise put in peril the national Democratic ticket. He declared that upon the state ticket named by this convention would depend to a large extent the result of the general election in November. After denouncing the McKinley and Dingley tariffs and the Sherman silver law and highly praising the administration of Grover Cleveland Mr. Hornblower continued:

The extravagance of Republican administrations is no mere accident or coincidence. It is the direct result of the Republican theory of government, which is based upon erroneous principles of political economy and political morality. A high protective tariff means the taking of the money of the consumer for the benefit of the producer. It means an interference with the ordinary laws of trade and commerce. It means a congestion in the financial arteries of the body politic. It necessarily results in feverish disturbances of the system. To remedy this the old-fashioned system of blood letting is resorted to, and the blood of the patient is copiously extracted in a flood of reckless expenditure of the people's money.

The arrogant assumption of the Republican platform point with pride also to the colonial policy of the government. Surely this requires an amount of audacity almost equal to the prosperity assumption. What shall we say when, in cold blood, we look upon an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars of the people's money for the purchase of the Philippine Islands, which, according to the administration, had been already acquired by conquest, and which, therefore, we were bound to keep and could not rid ourselves of if we wished? What shall we say of the millions of dollars expended in subjugating the natives of the islands and in teaching them by force the principles of American liberty? What shall we say of the 60,000 men, women and children whom General Bell reported to have been buried in the island of Luzon during two years out of a population of 3,757,938 persons, being in the proportion of one to six? A similar percentage in this state would mean the death during two years of over 1,200,000 inhabitants.

Pale. Thin Pale cheeks, white lips, and languid step tell the story of thin blood, impure blood. Doctors call it "anemia." They recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They know why it cures.

AN EXCEPTION TO THE "NO VACATION" RULE.



Russell Sage: "My dear sir, your case is different. You certainly should take a vacation." —Minneapolis Journal.

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We take all the chances, but as the chances of failure are so small, we do not hesitate for a moment in guaranteeing that "Seven Barks" will cure any case of disordered stomach, indigestion or liver complaint. Don't take our word for it. If you are ailing from any form of trouble, emanating from the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys, call at our store and we will give you a full size bottle of "Seven Barks." Deposit 50 cents as an evidence of good faith—then take the remedy as directed. If it does not do all that is claimed or you are for any reason dissatisfied, bring the empty or partly used bottle back and get the 50 cents you deposited. This is certainly fair and is an excellent opportunity for our customers to get acquainted with one of the best remedies in the world.

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160 North Main St., Barre, Vermont.

Without stopping for the moment to discuss the question of imperialism or anti-imperialism, of the rights or wrongs of the Philippine question, of the desirability or undesirability, the wisdom or folly, of retaining the control of the Philippine Islands, the righteousness or the unrighteousness of refusing to promise them independence—that independence which our ancestors regarded as an inalienable right of every community—but simply fixing our eyes upon the past, I reiterate that it requires superb audacity on the part of the Republicans to "point with pride" to the squandered millions of dollars and the squandered lives of men, women and children in these unfortunate islands.

The Panama Canal.

In regard to the Panama canal the speaker said:

We are told that the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama canal is the result accomplished by the administration which has been so profitable to the people and to the country for all time to come. For the purposes of the discussion this may be conceded. If, however, the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama canal has been at the expense of a sacrifice of national honor, a violation of treaty obligations and a disregard of international law and has involved unseemly haste on the part of the executive by way of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation, the beneficence of the results accomplished is no excuse and no justification. That a treaty by which we guaranteed the sovereignty of the United States of Colombia, over the isthmus of Panama authorized us to cede the United States of Colombia from the isthmus of Panama, that a secession of a state from the republic of Colombia justified us in instantly recognizing the independence of the seceding state and forcibly preventing its subjugation, are startling propositions of international law, propositions which we should carefully refuse to recognize if applied against ourselves in any controversy between the United States and any state of this Union which should undertake to secede and assert its own authority. It is more important that things should be done rightly than that they should be done quickly. It is more important that we as a nation should act justly toward other nations than that we should acquire property or property rights, however valuable.

Mr. Hornblower closed his speech in part as follows:

The candidate whom we have offered to the American people has nothing spectacular in his makeup. He is an unassuming American citizen, but he is a man of sterling integrity, of strong convictions, a trained jurist, a lover of law and a champion of the constitution. We believe that if elected the people of the United States will find in him an executive who will not be seeking for self glorification nor even for the glorification of his country at the expense of truth, justice or liberty.

A CRANK AT OYSTER BAY

Police Capture Insane Man Seeking President Roosevelt.

A RESIDENT OF BALTIMORE.

Prisoner Said He Was J. E. Reeves and Wanted to See the President About a Book—Regarded as a Dangerous Crank.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 21.—A man who is regarded by the secret service officers and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank was apprehended here.

He is J. E. Reeves, a medium sized, roughly attired man about forty years of age. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill when he was arrested. He told Officer Tyree, who apprehended him, that he wanted to see the president on important business. Realizing from the man's manner that he was insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination.

To the justice Reeves told his story. He said that six years ago he died in a Jersey City hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message for President Roosevelt, which he was directed to deliver personally. He refused to say what the nature of the message was, as he declared he could communicate it to nobody but the president. He declared to the justice, however, that he had written a book on his experiences in heaven which he desired to have published, as he was satisfied millions could be made out of it. The president, he said, undoubtedly would join with him in securing the publication of the work, and that was one reason why he wished to have a talk with him.

A Resident of Baltimore.

Reeves, who talked as if he had enjoyed some educational advantages, said that he was a resident of Baltimore. He had gone from that city to Hagerstown, Md., and thence to Washington to see the president. Learning there that President Roosevelt was in Oyster Bay, Reeves returned to Baltimore and then made his way to Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City and Hempstead, N. Y. He arrived here from Hempstead. He had in his pockets \$2 in cash and some unimportant papers, but no weapons.

Justice Franklin after the examination, being convinced that the man was insane and very likely dangerous, deputized one of the secret service operatives to take him to Mineola, where a formal inquiry into the man's mental condition will be held.

Von Zeppelin's New Airship.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—Count von Zeppelin's new airship, which is building at Manzell, Wurttemberg, although smaller than that of 1900, which was more than 400 feet long, will be driven by an eighty-horsepower motor compared with a twenty-four-horsepower motor for the airship of 1900. The count relies on the greater horsepower to drive successfully the lighter aluminum car. The new machine, which closely follows the count's previous models, cost \$40,000.

Big Storm in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 21.—A terrific wind, hail and rain storm has damaged many thousands of dollars' worth of property at Oskaloosa. The building occupied by Spencer's wholesale grocery firm was demolished, the Illinois Central depot was unroofed, and practically all the business houses were damaged more or less severely. Reports from other parts of the state indicate the severity of the storm. At Albion the hail was said to be five inches deep.

Recommendation by General Corbin.

Washington, Sept. 21.—That no army officer be permitted to marry until he has first secured the permission of the secretary of war and satisfied that official that his income is sufficient to support himself and family and that he is entirely free from debt is the recommendation made by Major General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general, commanding the Atlantic division and department of the east, which was issued at the war department.

Holland's States General Reopened.

The Hague, Sept. 21.—Queen Wilhelmina reopened the states general. In the speech from the throne the queen said the home industries of the Netherlands were not competing satisfactorily with foreign enterprise and that the finances of the Dutch Indies and the Netherlands needed strengthening. Her majesty announced also the forthcoming introduction of bills providing for old age pensions and higher education.

Re-enforcements For Oyama.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from General Kuropatkin: "The reconnaissance made Sept. 17 established the fact that the Japanese position at Banputze is strongly held by a brigade with guns. There was no enemy east of Banputze, but Japanese re-enforcements arrived Sept. 18 in the vicinity of that village. Large Japanese forces from Liaoyang have already crossed to the right bank of the Taitse river."

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Real Estate.

Large, modern two story dwelling house with ell and barn attached. A fine cellar under the entire set of buildings.

This property is very centrally located on Cottage street, within fifteen rods of Main street, and is particularly well adapted as an investment for business, residence, boarding house or rental purposes. It has a frontage on Cottage street of 108.68 feet. The house contains 13 rooms besides bathroom, pantry, woodshed and closets. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and has hot water connections at bath and sink. The barn is about 30 feet by 42 feet, fronting on Cottage street and could easily be converted into a two tenement house.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, October 1st, 1904.

Also adjoining the above property are four very desirable building lots. Two of them facing Summer street, one facing Cottage street and one in the rear, which will be sold at option of owners. Sale on premises.

N. D. & H. A. PHELPS,
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Public Auction!

There will be sold at Public Auction on

Saturday, Sept. 24,

at 2.30 P. M., at the Storeroom of Forsyth & Ingram, Depot Square, the following articles:

One (Select) Household Kitchen Range, used but three months, one Parlor Stove Perfect, used but 3 months, 1 Woven Wire Spring, one Baby's Crib, two Good Mattresses, one Extension Table (eight feet), Dishes and Cooking Utensils and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. These goods are comparatively new and has been ordered sold by the purchaser.

FORSYTH & INGRAM.

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The property known as the Smith place at 39 Berlin street. A 12-room house, all modern improvements, rents for \$25 a month, 70 feet frontage on Berlin street, 85 feet on Smith street. Price, only \$2,000. Also two lots on Smith street and one on Berlin street at the right price.

One 12-room house on what is known as the Gale farm. This house is only a short distance from Jones Bros.' large plant at North Barre, also two other sheds recently built. This house will accommodate three families and the price is only \$1,300, and that today would not buy the lumber in the house.

I have also 25 acres of ground that lies within fifteen minutes' walk of Jones Bros.' shed, cuts 20 tons of hay, that I will sell at a low figure.

This property must be turned into money within 60 days. For further information apply to

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